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[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 2nd November, 1882.

POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the *Panjabi Akhbar* (Lahore) of the 25th October, writing from Kashmir,

Circulation,
300 copies.

The expulsion of two Sardars from Kabul by the Amir.

states that two Kabuli Sardars, namely, Colonel Ahmad Khan and Colonel

Abdu-l-Razzáq Khan, have lately come to Kashmir with their families as exiles. They held high offices in the time of Amir Sher Ali Khan. Colonel Abdu-l-Razzáq Khan was governor of Balkh for twelve years and is now 84 years old. It would seem that Amir Abdu-l-Rahmán Khan seized all the property of the two Sardars and sent them to Gilgit under the custody of seventy horsemen. Here they were hospitably received by Kashmir officials and sent to Kashmir. Their wives, children and dependants are about fifty in number. The Kashmir Darbár has generously made sufficient arrangements for their food. But they have no money to meet their other necessary expenses and are in very miserable condition. They intend to go to the Panjáb in a short time.

In commenting upon the above communication, the editor observes that the Amir has been treating Chiefs and Sardárs in Kabul with great severity. We should not be surprised if rebellion should break out ere long. The Amir is dismissing old officers and bestowing the highest offices on his friends who came with him from Turkistán. If he apprehends any danger from the presence of ex-officers in Afghanistán, he may banish them, but he is by no means justified in confiscating all their property and turning them out from their houses in a most miserable condition. By-the-bye, it is difficult to realise why he sent the two Sardárs in question to Kashmir. Does the Mahárájá acknowledge fealty to him or does he support any Kashmiri Sardárs? The Amir should have sent Colonel Ahmad Khán and Colonel Abdu-l-Razzáq Khán to British India and not to Kashmir. It reflects great credit on the generosity of the Mahárájá that he supports them, although he has no connection with them. When they come to British territory, the Government should give them houses to live in and make suitable arrangements for their support, because they have been reduced to their present condition by the Amir, whom Government has itself placed on the throne of Kabul. Moreover, it should order him not to treat any Sardár with such severity in future.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Láhore) of the 25th October states that Mr. Courteney lately stated that it was the intention of the English Government to make Egypt independent of the Porta.

Such a policy would be unjust and inequitable. If the Egyptians have the least sense and patriotism in them, they will not allow themselves to be deceived by the false hope of independence and will not agree to such a proposal. The annexation of Egypt by England would surely follow the separation of Egypt from Turkey sooner or later. As no news has yet been received confirming Mr. Courteney's statement, we may assume that that policy does not find favour with Mr. Gladstone. However, as Mr. Courteney is

Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, his statement cannot be regarded as quite groundless. The British Prime Minister may have caused such a declaration to be made just to feel the pulse of Europe. We do not think any European Power would approve of such a policy. Baker Pasha is to be the Commander-in-Chief of the new Egyptian army, a large number of the officers in the army are to be Englishmen, and measures are to be taken to ensure the security of the Suez Canal in future. This will be enough. If England were also to make Egypt independent of the Porte, Egypt could not but be considered to have been made a British province.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Láhere) of the 28th October states that the English Government says that it does not mean to take permanent possession of Egypt. But if half of the military officers are to be Englishmen, as has been proposed by Baker Pasha, England will undoubtedly have great power in Egypt, especially if Egypt is made independent of Turkey. This would be tantamount to taking possession of the country. England is at present master of the situation, and can do what she pleases in Egypt. Our only prayer is that no new burdens may be placed on India.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow) of the 2nd November gives Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., a brief substance of the speech delivered by Mr. O'Donnell in Parliament at the time of the introduction of the Indian Budget, and remarks that he is a great friend of India and constantly draws the attention of Parliament to Indian affairs.

Circulation,
620 copies.

The same paper quotes some remarks made by Mr. Nesfield, the Inspector of Schools in Oudh, in the memorandum forwarded by him to the Education Commission on the question of the extension of elementary education.

extension of primary education, and expresses its concurrence in his views. The money already spent on elementary education is more than necessary.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lāhore) of the 25th October says that some men imagine that Mr. Hawkins, the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, was probably reading the Resolution of the Government of India on local self-government when Sardār Jiwan Singh called on him. The Resolution might have greatly annoyed him, and he might have assaulted the Sardār in a fit of excitement. District officers naturally regard the local self-government scheme, which is calculated to curtail their authority, with a feeling of great dissatisfaction. They appear to feel their loss of power as keenly as a serpent does that of its jewel or a scorpion that of its sting. It is believed that some Deputy Commissioners in the Panjāb did not circulate those numbers of the Government Gazette which contained resolutions on the subject, in order to keep the people in the dark.

The same paper argues that the first thing which the Government should do in connection with the local self-government scheme is to assure the members of the press that they have full liberty to criticise the measures of Government. Under the late administration an independent expression of opinion was construed into disloyalty. Formerly the Panjāb Government subscribed for 400 copies of the *Akhbār-i-Ām*, but it stopped its subsidy simply because we freely and fearlessly criticised the acts and measures of Government officers.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Almorah Akhbār* of the 30th October urges that an examination should be prescribed for candidates for patwarships in Kumaun, in order to secure a competent class of men for the post. Candidates, who have passed the Middle-Class Examination, should be exempt from any further examination. Men should

be first appointed as probationers for six months. If they give satisfaction during that period, they may be confirmed in their posts, otherwise they should be dismissed.

The same paper, alluding to the speech delivered by Mr. O'Donnell in the House of Commons, in which he referred to the poverty of the people in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and proposed the restoration of native rule in the latter province, says that there is no doubt that when a new province comes under British rule, it is soon reduced to a state of poverty. The heavy cost of administration is the real cause of the ruin of the people. The Government pays extravagant salaries to European officers. Men, who would not get more than £400 or 500 a year at home, are here paid Rs. 3,000 or 4,000 a month. No improvement in the condition of the people can be expected until the high salaries of European officers are curtailed.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 30th October, writing from Hissár, complains that petition-writers at Hissár cheat suitors and extort money from them under various pretexts. They also employ agents to obtain work for them.

Circulation,
430 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper states that the conduct of the Salvation Army is opposed to the tenets of the Bible itself, and all intelligent Englishmen and even some unprejudiced missionaries disapprove of its conduct. But let this be as it may. India is inhabited by men professing different religions and creeds, and consequently the proceedings of the Salvation Army cannot but be counted highly dangerous. The *Núr Afshán* (a missionary paper of Luddhiana) vindicates the policy of the Army, but can it guarantee that the proceedings of the Army will lead to no disturbance? India is no proper field for the Army. It should have "attacked" some ignorant and barbarous country.

Circulation,
430 copies.

The editor of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* remarks that the very name of Salvation Army is objectionable. What has religion to do with "army"? Moreover, it does not become a conscientious body of preachers to endeavour to deceive ignorant persons in disguise. In the Panjab sometimes native converts in the service of Missions go into the interior of the country in the disguise of Mullas or Hindu mendicants for evangelizing purposes. Their conduct is unjustifiable and illegal. We approve of the policy of the Bombay police towards the Salvation Army. The action of the meeting lately held at Calcutta, which expressed sympathy with the Army and forwarded a memorial to the Supreme Government in its favour, was ill advised.

Circulation,
132 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jalandhar) of the 28th October publishes an article communicated by one Muhammad Murád Ali of Ajmere.

The writer regrets to state that the people of Ajmere would seem to be very unfortunate, compared to those of other provinces, in the matter of enjoying the advantages of British rule. The Education Commission has paid a visit to every province except Ajmere. At all events the Commission should have sent for some men from there and examined them. Arrangements are being made in every province for the introduction of local self-government, but no one seems to care for Ajmere. The people of that province have not the benefit of appealing to a High Court, but their appeals are heard by an officer, who knows nothing of the law, and who is accustomed to domineer over the native chiefs.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 27th October publishes the proceedings of an influential meeting held at Bareilly on the 20th idem, under the auspices of Rájá Jagat Singh of Tájpur, to consider the question of the revival of the Bareilly College. Munshi Dámodar Dás, Rais and Municipal Commissioner, took the chair. It was resolved to realize the subscriptions which

were promised by many *alumni* of the dead institution at a similar previous meeting held under the auspices of the late Lálá Lakshmi Náráyan, and to appeal to the other classes of the community for aid. Rájá Jagat Singh generously offered to contribute Rs. 20,00 to the fund.

The *Vritt Dhárd* (published in Maráthi at Dhár) of the

Circulation,
135 copies.

The enlistment of native volunteers.

23rd October states that the natives of Amraoti have lately sent a memorial to Government praying for the formation of native volunteer corps. We hope that Government will give that attention to the subject which it deserves. Natives have lost all their martial spirit since they have been disarmed. The enlistment of native volunteers would revive that spirit, and in that case they would be able to help the Government in an emergency.

The *Jahwa-i-Túr* (Meerut) of the 24th October argues

Circulation,
90 copies.

Securities demanded from treasurers at Government treasuries.

that treasurers at Government treasuries should be required to furnish securities in ready money. When landed properties belonging to treasurers have to be confiscated and sold in consequence of any frauds committed by them, the estates often fetch considerably lower prices than they have been estimated by Government officers to be worth, and thus Government has to bear great losses in such cases.

The *Mushír-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow) of the 31st October,

Circulation,
175 copies.

Natives killed by European soldiers.

referring to the recent incident at Moradabad, in which some European soldiers beat three natives, one of whom has died since, observes that many natives have fallen victims to the violence of European soldiers this year. It would be a good thing if a public association printed a pamphlet, containing an account of all these cases, and forwarded copies of it to Her Majesty and Lord Ripon. We are astonished that the British Government, which prides itself on its justice and impartiality, should allow British soldiers to kill its native subjects so

ruthlessly. As they are able to commit these murders with perfect impunity, the evil increases every day. We hope that the Viceroy will issue some orders to check it.

Circulation,
210 copies.

The article, headed "Come and let us drive the English out from India, No. III.," is continued in the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 25th October (*vide* Selections from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 19th October, 1882, pages 688 and 689). Shádán proceeds to say :—The taxes we have to pay are nothing compared to the advantages we enjoy under British rule. The Hindús had no religious liberty under Muhammadan rule, and had to pay an odious poll-tax, called the *jaziyah*. They were oppressed and persecuted in a variety of other ways. The Musalmáns in return received no better treatment at the hands of Hindú kings. The British Government exercise a policy of perfect tolerance in religious matters. Nothing could be more unjust than to denounce English rule, which is a perfect god-send to us, when we regard the proceedings of the Muhammadan invaders of India as quite justifiable. Mahmúd of Ghazni carried away immense treasures in his twelve expeditions. India had lost all her riches before she came into the possession of the English. The rebellion of 1857 was an act of gross ingratitude on our part, and fixed an indelible stain on our national character. But the Government still showed mercy to us and did not punish us so severely for it as we deserved. Now we enjoy nearly equal rights and privileges with Europeans. I do not mean, however, that the administration of the country should always remain in the hands of the English, and we should continue to be called a subject race. On the contrary, I heartily desire that they should place the entire administration in our hands, reserving to themselves the rights of a suzerain, when we become capable of managing our affairs. But that time is very distant yet. The continuance of British rule is absolutely necessary for our own welfare. In fact, British rule is to India what life is to the body.

The same paper complains that, just as the names of native officers are published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* without any vernacular title corresponding to the English Mr. or Esquire being prefixed or affixed to them, the names of the native members of the Municipal Committee of Lahore appear without any such title in the proceedings of the Committee, published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* and the *Koh-i-Nár*. Are the natives coolies or what? Moreover, it is not enough to publish the proceedings of the Committee in these two papers only. They should be also published in the more widely circulated local papers, such as the *Akhbár-i-Ám*, the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, the *Aftáb-i-Pánjab*, the *Tribune*, &c.

The same paper, on the authority of its Benares correspondent, states that when Munshi Sirájul-dín, the sarishtadár of the Collector's office, was lately driving through a street, the District Superintendent of Police came driving rapidly from the opposite direction. The sarishtadár endeavoured to turn his carriage to one side, and loudly asked the Superintendent to pull up his horse and to give him time to make way for him. But of course the Superintendent did not listen to the entreaties of the "black animal" and drove on, either because he was under the influence of liquor at the time or owing to some other cause. The inevitable result was that a collision took place. The sarishtadár fell from his dog-cart and was severely hurt in the head. The Superintendent of Police was quite safe, and went on his way as if nothing had occurred. The Magistrate has taken no notice of this unfortunate incident, obviously because the person at fault is a European and a high police officer. The poor sarishtadár was only hurt. No one would have cared for him, even if he had been killed. The life of a "nigger" who

was lately run over and killed by the carriage of a clergyman at Delhi was valued at Rs. 150 by court. This was rather a high price. Generally the lives of the natives are valued at considerably lower rates.

The English supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the 25th October makes the following remarks on the bestowal of the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning on Dr. Leitner by the Panjáb University :—

The bestowal of the honorary degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning on Dr. Leitner by the Panjáb University.

“In another column will be found the proceedings of the first meeting of the Senate of the Panjáb University, which was held at Simla on the 14th instant. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presided and took the earliest opportunity of paying a graceful tribute to the services and varied attainments and accomplishments of the learned Registrar, who had so substantially contributed towards the foundation of the institution of which we are all proud. The Senate did Dr. Leitner the honor of conferring upon him their highest honorary degree—namely, that of Doctor of Oriental Learning. This was the highest honor which the Senate had power to confer, and though it must have been very gratifying to Dr. Leitner to be the first person so honored, we feel sure that all will agree in considering that this reward can in no sense be deemed commensurate with the services which he has rendered to the people of this province. We are glad to observe that the Anjuman is also endeavouring to do suitable honor to Dr. Leitner by founding a *medal* and scholarships in the new University in his name and honor.

“Dr. Leitner has most feelingly pointed out, in acknowledging the degree conferred upon him, that he looks for his reward to the religious observance by the Senate of the principles upon which the institution has been founded and of the trust reposed in that body.”

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra) of the 1st November states that the rules prescribed by the Director-General of the Post Offices for the prepayment of postage for newspapers at the reduced rate are faulty, and expose editors to great inconvenience and loss. Editors have to obtain permission from the Post Master General to send papers at the reduced rate, and this generally takes no less than two or three weeks. In the meantime they have to put half *anna* postage stamps on the papers. If district post-offices were empowered to grant permission, editors would be saved from this loss. Secondly, postage has to be prepaid for three months. If the circulation of the paper falls off before the expiration of the term, no refund is made by the post-office to the editor, and he has to bear the loss. In order to prevent this loss to editors the system of prepayment should be stopped, and they should be allowed to pay postage in ready money to the post-master at the time of delivery of papers, or quarter *anna* postage stamps should be made for the purpose.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam* (Delhi) of the 1st November makes the following proposals for the consideration of railway authorities :—(1) The sheds built for native passengers at railway stations should be provided with benches. Now passengers have to squat on the bare floor, to their great discomfort. Moreover, as they sit in disorder, they look more like a flock of sheep at the time. A supply of benches would remove all these evils. (2) Low classes of people, such as sweepers, shoe-makers, &c., should be placed in a separate carriage. Both Hindús and Musalmáns regard the touch of these men as unholy. (3) Greater facilities should be provided for *pardanashín* women for travelling by railway.

Circulation,
110 copies.

The alleged grievances of railway native passengers.

LOCAL.

The *Muir Gazette* (Meerut) of the 28th October, in its local news column, states that the police have recently arrested three

Murders in Meerut.

men of the Gujar caste in connection with the murder of two women which occurred some time ago. The police are said to have convened a *panchayat* about the case. This is quite incomprehensible to us. The dead body of a man has been lately found near the *Ganda Nálá*. Old men say that they do not remember so many murders occurring in any former year as have occurred this year.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The Gurdáspur correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Láhere) of the 16th October states that a religious quarrel has broken out between the Hindús and Musalmáns in Gurdaspur. The construction of a new meat market by the Musalmáns at Dinánagar is the cause of the quarrel. Our Muhammadan countrymen are very unwise in outraging the religious feelings of their Hindú brethren.

Circulation,
430 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 26th October, referring to the above article, says that the writer in the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* unjustly lays the whole blame on Musalmáns. He will give a full and impartial version of the story on a future occasion, if necessary. The two classes of the community in Gurdáspur should live on friendly terms with each other. In case of an outbreak both classes would suffer severe losses, as their brethren of Multan and Salem did, and then would rue their folly.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Práyag Samákhár* (Allahabad) of the 30th October, in its local news column, complains of the prevalence of theft at Allahabad. A theft was lately committed at a house at Bádsháhi-mandl. A man tore a golden ring from the nose of a woman, in broad daylight when she was seated at her shop, and ran away. Likewise a police constable took the nose-ring of a woman by force, but he was seized and sentenced to imprisonment for six months. If police constables themselves commit such robberies, who is there to prevent thieves from doing so?

The same paper complains that municipal *coolies*, who are at present employed in repairing bye-lanes, sometimes injure the walls of the houses of private persons. If any man protests against this, they beat him. Lately an affray took place between them and a man of the Thákur caste, in which sticks were freely used. One municipal official should always accompany *coolies* and see that they do not injure any private property.

The alleged misconduct of municipal *coolies* at Allahabad.

13	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	... Sháhjahán- pur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Bakhtáwar Singh...	Sep. 30th	...	"	...	402	"
14	<i>Atalq-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	M u h a m m a d Ali Khán.	Oct. 26th	...	Nov. 1st	...	150	"
15	<i>Benáres Gazette</i>	... Benáres	Ditto	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	" 30th	...	" 2nd	...	250	"
16	<i>Bhárat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Totá Rám	" 27th	...	Oct. 30th	...	125	"
17	<i>Bháratí Vilds</i>	... Ágrá	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwán Dás	" 25th	...	" 28th	...	125	"
18	<i>Dabába-i-Sikandari</i>	... Rámpur	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammád Husain,	" 30th	...	Nov. 1st	...	390	"
19	<i>Delhí Punch</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Faslu-l-din	" 25th	...	Oct. 29th	...	210	"
20	<i>Gowás Gazette</i>	... B u l a n d- shahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangá Sahái	" 27th	...	" 30th	...	40	"
21	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbár</i>	... Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 28th	...	Nov. 1st	...	100	"
22	<i>Hárik Chándriká</i>	... Udaipur	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Dámodar Shástri	For the 1st fort- night of Ashwin.	...	"	...	...	"
23	<i>Islem</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	Oct. 27th	...	Oct. 28th	...	250	"
24	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasád	" 25th & 28th	...	" 28th & 31st respectively.	...	180	"
25	<i>Jalwa-i-Tár</i>	... Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshi Lál	" 24th	...	" 27th	...	90	"
26	<i>Kárdémah</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammád Yáqúb,	" 30th	...	Nov. 1st	...	250	"
27	<i>Káshí Putríká</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 27th	...	Oct. 30th	...	645 copies (in- cluding 568 copies taken by Govt.)	"
28	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá,</i>	... Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	" 23rd	...	" 29th	...	311 copies.	"
29	<i>Khair Khwásh-i-Álam</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mír Hasan	Nov. 1st	...	Nov. 2nd	...	110	"
30	<i>Koh-i-Nár</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwád Ali	Oct. 25th & 28th	...	Oct. 27th & 30th respectively.	...	440 copies (in- cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)	"
31	<i>Lama-i-Nár</i>	... Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdu-llah	" 22nd	...	" 31st	...	50 copies.	"
32	<i>Lawrence's Gazette</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Samad Khán,	" 18th & 25th	...	" 30th & 2nd Nov. res- pectively.	...	209	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1882.	1882.	
33	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Dás	Oct. 24th	Oct. 27th	250 copies.
34	<i>Márwár Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	" 23rd	" 28th	100 "
35	<i>Mashr-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	" 31st	Nov. 1st	175 "
36	<i>Matla-i-Nér</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	" 26th	Oct. 29th	37 "
37	<i>Mihri-i-Darkhshán</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 24th	" 30th	180 "
38	<i>Mitra Vilds</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Rám	" 30th	Nov. 2nd	250 "
39	<i>Musid-i-Am</i>	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	Nov. 1st	" "	200 "
40	<i>Muir Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Khushwaqt Rai	Oct. 28th	" 1st	...
41	<i>Nagar-i-Azim</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	" 30th	" 2nd	162 "
42	<i>Najma-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	" 20th	Oct. 28th	130 "
43	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Dás	" 30th	Nov. 1st	300 "
44	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	" 31st	" "	99 "
45	<i>Nér Afshán</i>	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	" 26th	Oct. 28th	593 "
46	<i>Nér-i-Budaun</i>	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Husain	" "	" 29th	...
47	<i>Nér-i-Abedr</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	Nov. 1st	Nov. 2nd	131 copies (in- cluding 49 copies taken by Govt.)
48	<i>Nér-i-Awadr</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Husain,	Oct. 29th	Oct. 28th	355 copies.
49	<i>Nusrat-i-Akhdér</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 24th	" 30th	180 "

	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Daily	... Sheo Prasád	... 27th to 2nd Nov.	... 27th to 2nd Nov. respectively.	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
50	Oudh Akhbar	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...
51	Oudh Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	24th	27th	524 copies.
52	Panjabi Akhbar	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	25th & 28th	Nov. 2nd	300
53	Panjab Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-Din	18th	Oct. 30th	130
54	Patiala Akhbar	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	30th	Nov. 2nd	300
55	Prayag Samachar	... Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakinandan.	"	Oct. 30th	350
56	Prince of Wales Gazette.	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	28th	Nov. 1st	70
57	Rafah-i-Ain	... Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Diwan Chand	26th	Oct. 31st	700
58	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	26th & 30th	28th & 31st respectively.	430
59	Rata Prekash	... Ratlam	Hindi and Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Abdul-Haqq	19th	27th	400
60	Reformer	... Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Nathu Ram	30th	Nov. 2nd	750
61	Rekhti Akhbar	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Naráin	24th	Oct. 27th	140
62	Rigaru-i-Akhbar	... Gorakhpur	Ditto	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	29th	Nov. 1st	250
63	Sabha Koshurthala	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	28th	Oct. 30th	1125
64	Sadique-i-Akhbar	... Bawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	26th	29th	400
65	Safir-i-Hind	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulaqi Dás	31st	Nov. 2nd	250
66	Satdu-i-Akhbar	... Budaun	Ditto	Daily	Afzal Ali	20th to 27th	Oct. 30th	86
67	Sejjan Kirti Sudhakar.	... Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	23rd	28th	200
68	Shafak-i-Sadur	... Lahore	Arabic	Monthly	Registrar of the Panjab University.	For the months of Nov/1st Aug & Sep.	...	...
69	Shahr-i-Far	... Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim.	Oct. 24th & 31st	Oct. 27th & 2nd Nov. respectively.	175

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
70	<i>Tahzib</i>	...	...	Weekly	Ráhat Ali Khán	Oct. 27th	Oct. 30th	100 copies.
71	<i>Tibyánu-l-Akhdár</i>	...	Urdu	...	Muhammad Ali	Oct. 29th	" "	84 "
72	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	...	Ditto	Monthly	Gyán Chand	" "	" "	1,100 "
		Sialkot	Ditto	Daily		21st to 25th		
73	<i>Vrit Dhár</i>	...	Maráthi	Weekly	Hari Bháskar	23rd	28th	135 "
74	<i>Zarí-i-Benáres</i>	...	Urdu	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	28th	Nov. 2nd	...
		Dhár						
		Benares						

ALLAHABAD, }
The 6th November, 1882.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

